HUMAN EVENTS

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Administration's Big Secret:

Rules for Wage-Price Controls Are Already Drafted

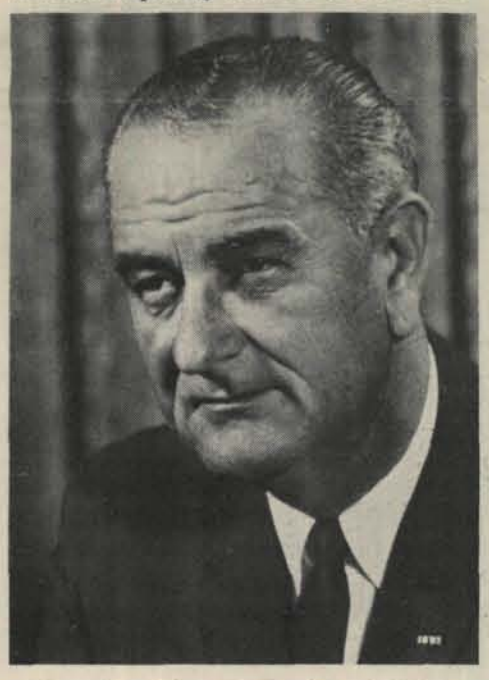
By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

When Americans go to the polls in November they will be voting on a variety of complex and important issues. But the one closest to their daily lives and their economic well-being will be a secret to them—or so the Administration hopes.

That issue is wage-price controls, freezing salaries and prices for the duration of the Vietnamese war. This could mean 10 years of a regulated economy in which hard work and skill will go unrewarded because the federal government has put a clamp on initiative.

In 1946 the voters tossed out the Democrats and elected a Republican Congress because they were fed up with wage-price restrictions on their daily lives. In 1952 they elected a Republican President and Congress because they wanted no more of what the Korean War was doing to their daily lives.

Yet the Johnson Administration is making careful plans at this very moment for imposing controls on the American people, once the November election is over.



President Johnson's hush-hush White House Office of Emergency Planning has already chosen a company to print the ration books.

This is not scare talk or rumor. Working secretly at the White House, the Office of Emergency Planning—a group few Americans know anything about—has already drafted the regulations and drawn the blueprints for the imposition of wage and price controls. The OEP has not merely sketched in some general plans for a possible eventuality. For months it has been working out every detail for a freeze on wages and prices, and for a return of rationing.

The White House will deny this, and Administration spokesmen argue that wage-price controls are the last thing President Johnson wants. But it has been unable to keep a lid on the work of the OEP. And in preparing the stage for this drastic new move to "curb inflation," it has tipped its hand by rounding up support for the emergency measures it hopes to announce early in December. President George Meany of the AFL-CIO, a fervent opponent of any system which will prevent his unions from stepping up their wage demands, has already moved to soften opposition by pledging full acquiescence to the Administration's scheme.

The biggest giveaway, however, comes from Capitol Hill, where Republican investigators have discovered that the White House has already selected a printer for the ration books that will be required if the OEP's plans go into effect. Key Republican congressmen are preparing to take the voters in on this discovery at the opportune time. They have chapter and verse and may even be able to produce a copy of the ration books.

If the story breaks—and if the White House does not succeed in suppressing wide dissemination of the Republican charges—the OEP's plans will do more to arouse the electorate than the Vietnamese war and its dawdling progress. For this reason the Administration will do everything in its power to stifle disclosure of its plans and the likelihood is that the press will join in the silence at the President's request.

President Johnson discusses the economic situation at a White House news briefing.

But wage-price controls and rationing are not needed to curb the present inflation. Nor will they strike at the two factors most damaging to the national economy—high interest rates which are depriving Americans of necessary housing and the steady deterioration of a stock market which holds the invesments and savings of some 20 million Americans.

The Vietnamese war is not draining off that much of the gross national product. Nor is there a demand for goods so great that the Administration's excessively harsh measures are required.

President Johnson, however, has drifted so long—refusing to act because of possible political consequences in November—that he is ready to try almost anything.

His biggest worry is the attitude of the Western European nations, most of them enjoying unprecedented prosperity. They have informed him, through their ambassadors in Washington, that a continuation of America's unique "inflationary deflation"—or is it "deflationary inflation"?—can drag down their economy and push the world into another 1929 situation.

Their applause, when former President Truman made the same analysis of America's financial and economic troubles, was heartfelt. Mr. Johnson, however, sees politics in any critical word spoken about him or his Administration. He is much more prone to listen to the advice of his Office of Emergency Planning than to the world's leaders. And the OEP is calling for wage-price controls and rationing. All the President has to do is press a button—and this, the most reliable sources in Washington predict, is exactly what he'll do once the November votes are in.

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CAPITAL BRIEFS

● House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford is looking into charges that Frank Theis of Arkansas City, Kans., a Democratic national committeeman, gave $2,000 to the President's Club to influence selection of a new U.S. district judge. Theis, who denies the charge, headed the 1964 campaign for Johnson and Humphrey in Kansas.

● Claiming Ronald Reagan is unfit to be a GOP presidential candidate and that Richard Nixon is unacceptable because he represents "conservative forces," Sen. Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.) last week called upon "progressive Republicans" to line up behind a candidate for the GOP in 1968. One of Javits' choices: Michigan Gov. George Romney (R.-Mich.). Javits, it is known, would like to be the GOP vice presidential nominee on a Romney ticket.

● Left-wing Democrats who oppose U.S. policy in Viet Nam recently formed Citizens for Kennedy-Fulbright to work for Bobby's nomination in 1968. The group's New York chairman, Dr. Martin Shepard, a psychiatrist, explained: "We're interested in getting Johnson out. Fulbright is one of the most potent critics and Kennedy possesses the greatest potential threat to Johnson and he has taken a position the Administration has refused to accept."

● The editors of the **Saturday Evening Post** continue to plunge their publication leftward. The latest issue virtually calls for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

● Black Nationalist LeRoi Jones, who's been subsidized on and off by Sargent Shriver's anti-poverty warriors, has been indicted by a Manhattan grand jury for simple assault. The assault charge was brought against Jones by Shephard Sherbell, editor of the "East Side Review." Sherbell said that Jones and three other men jumped him and took his wallet containing $10 after a jazz concert.

● Columnist Dick Schapp of the New York **World Journal Tribune** last week delivered a sharp attack on Gotham Mayor John V. Lindsay. In a front-page column in the new paper's first issue, Schapp noted that Lindsay had appeared on a recent TV program and joked about the city's rising crime rate. Schapp continued: "Some of the mayor's constituents did not think it was right for the mayor to be kidding about muggings on network television. A few of the unhappy people wrote letters to City Hall, complaining that such antics were unbecoming the dignity of the mayor. The complaints are totally unfair; I must defend the mayor. Mugging jokes are certainly not beneath his dignity."

● Mario Savio, leader of the Free Speech Movement, has reportedly been readmitted to the University of California at Berkeley. He plans to attend school in the spring.

● A university of California professor sought for questioning by the House Committee on Un-American Activities traveled to Moscow this summer at taxpayer expense, according to Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.). The Hoosier lawmaker disclosed that Stephen Smale received $2,778 per month and a $1,000 round-trip jet fare from Berkeley to Moscow under a grant from the National Science Foundation. Smale, a leader of the Vietnam Day Committee at Berkeley, was earlier affiliated with the Castro-financed Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

● In signing the Agriculture Department's appropriation bill for fiscal 1967, LBJ vigorously objected to a provision in the bill which, he said, would automatically bar any nation from receiving U.S. food aid if that nation engages in any trade or shipping with North Viet Nam. "The provision," said Johnson, " . . . clearly intrudes upon the executive function of preparing the annual budget . . . . It is inconsistent with the . . . Food for Freedom Program. . . . It will tie the hands of the Administration. . . ."

● Testimony before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee disclosed last week that Chinese Communist agents are engaged in clandestine arms running throughout the Caribbean. A Cuban exile, Celio Carriego Sr., told the subcommittee of a group of Chinese "advisers" whose ostensible role was to teach the Cubans the latest fishing techniques. "They never taught a single Cuban to fish," Carriego said. "We Cubans all knew they were using their Russian-designed boats to transport arms out to sea for transshipment to other vessels. It was part of Castro's plan to foment revolution in the Caribbean and Latin America."

● In a report for the London **Sunday Telegraph**, British political editor Peregrine Worsthrone recently wrote a scathing indictment of Sen. Bobby Kennedy. Kennedy, said Worsthrone, is "seeking to promote his own personal career by undermining faith in his murdered brother. The crucial decision [on Viet Nam]—to escalate from advisers to combat troops—was President Kennedy's. For the senator to exploit its consequences to destroy his successor . . . is 'doing the President dirt' . . . ."

● The Ford Foundation is now helping the United Auto Workers in financing the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty (CCAP), a $4-million program headed by Walter Reuther which was formed to organize slum dwellers for militant action. The CCAP, called a "school for agitators" by some, last April booed and heckled Sargent Shriver in a "Poor People's Convention" in Washington.

● The watchdog General Accounting Office revealed last week that the construction firm headed by top Democratic fund-raiser Matthew McCloskey was not required to document fully its prices on change orders that increased the cost of the District of Columbia stadium. The GAO report was sharply critical of procedures followed by the District's Armory Board in supervising the stadium project, whose cost mushroomed from an estimated $8.2 million in 1959 to more than $21 million after completion in 1962. McCloskey and Company won the construction job with a low bid of $14.2 million, but more than 230 change orders added $2.9 million to the McCloskey contract.

● In a Labor Day rally in Detroit sponsored by the Wayne County AFL-CIO, LBJ again promised the giant labor union that he would make repeal of the right-to-work law a top priority in the next session of Congress.

● A United States District Court jury in Washington, deliberating slightly more than an hour, has found Robert M. Shelton, imperial wizard of the United Klans of America, guilty of contempt of Congress for refusing to produce books and other records of his organization for the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

● The usually reliable poll of **Wallace's Farmer** magazine shows that LBJ's popularity among Iowa farmers has plunged from 58 per cent in January to 39 per cent in July. Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman's popularity skidded from 56 to 29 per cent in the same period.

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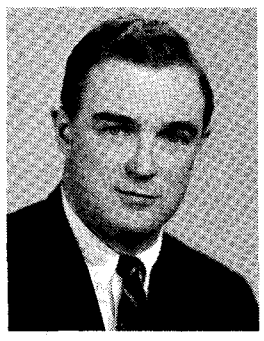
Assault on Your Schools

In a front-page story in the July 2 *Human Events,* Jenkin Lloyd Jones wrote that U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II was zealously determined to destroy the neighborhood school system across the country. "Traditional district boundaries," Jones quoted Howe, "often serve education badly and may have to be changed . . . . Building programs for the future could be planned so that new schools break up, rather than continue, segregation of both the racial and economic sort . . . and if I have my way the office will provide construction funds before long. . . . We have recently been considering financial support for a comprehensive study of a system of educational parks. . . . We visualize each of these centralized school complexes as educational centers that would provide classes ranging from pre-kindergarten through junior college. . . . While such a park would deny the neighborhood school, it would express . . . the cultural mix that every vigorous city exemplifies."



HOWE

Howe's words have proved to be far more than the pipe dreams of an education bureaucrat. Last week, in fact, Rep. Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.) unloaded a political bombshell in the Capitol when he exposed the contents of a draft education bill which would implement Mr. Howe's social engineering schemes to a T. (The Fino document substantiated earlier charges by GOP Rep. Bill Brock of Tennessee that such a draft proposal existed.)

A previous supporter of civil rights legislation, Fino sharply attacked the bill as a "fantastic attempt at federal control of education.

"In a nutshell," asserted the congressman, "the proposed legislation would set up a multi-billion-dollar effort to force racial balance in the nation's schools.

"The billions of dollars proposed to be spent would be used for programs such as construction of schools, to serve mixed communities, redrafting school district lines, school bussing programs, pupil exchanges between suburbs and slums, revisions of textbooks to stress the contribution of minority groups, and so forth.

"This measure apparently has the White House stamp of approval," said Fino. "It is taken in large measure from a June White House conference called 'To Fulfill These Rights'. . . .

"One member of this radical council was Floyd McKissick, head of CORE, and a vigorous spokesman for 'Black Power.' I am amazed that the reach of 'Black Power' is long enough to design Administration legislation."

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary John W. Gardner issued an evasive reply to Fino's charge. In effect, he admitted that such a proposal was under consideration, but he tried to stress that it was only an "unofficial discussion paper."

Yet what Fino produced for the press appeared far more formal in appearance. The top of this "unofficial discussion paper" bore the ominous title: "Equal Educational Opportunity Act of 1967."

Under Title II of the proposed program, grants are to be made for an estimated "110,000 classrooms over a five-year period." State educational agencies could receive money to build these classrooms only if they were "designed to alleviate segregation or racial imbalance" as determined by the U.S. commissioner of education.

Title III of the proposed act states that "local educational agencies would be eligible for federal grants to assist in achieving integrated education."

The proposed bill, coupled with slight alterations in the Demonstration Cities program, moreover, could be used to virtually compel metropolitan areas that receive federal aid to construct educational parks. (Fino, himself, warned that the first step in the Administration's plan to force school integration would be in the "metropolitan planning" section of the Demonstration Cities bill, which is scheduled to come before the House within the next few weeks. He described this section as a "weapon to reshape both housing and education across the nation.")

Nor were these the most alarming features. A section of the proposed bill discusses various techniques that might be used to achieve compulsory integration in local schools across the country.

These techniques include: "comprehensive, district-wide rezoning of school attendance areas to obtain maximum heterogeneity"; "pairing, grouping or clustering of adjacent Negro and white schools . . . ."; "Reorganization of the use of schools; changing feeding patterns. . . ."; "Careful site selection to locate new schools so as to maximize integration of residentially segregated student populations . . . ."; "Increased bussing from overcrowded to under-utilized schools. . . ."—in short, all the techniques that Fino spoke of.

What Rep. Fino did not reveal, however, is that the enemies of the neighborhood school system are not only planning to destroy this age-old concept through legislation, but through the courts.

Right now, in fact, what could well turn out to be a momentous case involving school desegregation is being heard in the District of Columbia before

Will bussing of school children from one neighborhood to the other become the order of the day throughout the country?

Judge J. Skelly Wright, a member of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Wright is to rule on a complaint about Washington schools—especially *de facto* segregation—filed by Negro militant Julius Hobson. Hobson's attorneys are Arthur Kinoy—of recent HCUA notoriety—and William Kunstler, another pleader for the left.

One of Hobson's chief contentions is that Negro students in the District of Columbia are denied the equal education opportunities of white children in nearby areas in Maryland and Virginia. If Wright upholds Hobson, it could very well mean that the court would compel adjoining areas in these two states to accept Negro students from Washington.

This, of course, would involve not just the compulsory bussing of students across town, but *across state boundaries.*

As another alternative for "equalizing" education opportunities, Wright might order the District of Columbia, in conjunction with Maryland and Virginia, to construct those "educational parks" that are so dear to the heart of Education Commissioner Howe.

At any rate, a decision in favor of Hobson would wreak havoc with the neighborhood school system as Americans know it today.

Wright, moreover, is not incapable of rendering such a fateful ruling. In fact, his liberal bias on the subject is so pronounced that many lawyers think he should disqualify himself from hearing the present case. They quote a startling attack on *de facto* segregation that Wright delivered to the New York University School of Law in February 1965 in which he said:

"It is inconceivable that the Supreme Court will sit idly by watching Negro children crowded into inferior slum schools while the whites flee to the suburbs to place their children in vastly superior, predominantly white schools." Suggesting that the courts should block these maneuvers, Wright then assaulted the neighborhood school system.

"Initially," he remarked, "public school authorities must be cured of the neighborhood school syndrome." Neighborhood schools, he affirmed, are just not geared to "20th Century education."

What is geared to the 20th Century in Wright's view? "Educational parks," of course. "Instead of having neighborhood schools scattered through racially homogenous residential areas," said Wright, "children of all races may be brought together in the educational parks."

Such, then, is the mammoth judicial and legislative threat now posed to neighborhood schools by the federal leviathan.

Election Rundown

Liberals of both parties could take little comfort in last week's primaries:

• In Maryland, the narrow but stunning victory of George P. Mahoney in the Democratic gubernatorial primary continues to amaze politicos. A Baltimore contractor who had failed in six previous tries for public office, Mahoney defeated ultra-liberal Rep. Carlton Sickles (D.-Md.) and popular Maryland Atty. Gen. Thomas Finan.

Using "open housing" as a major campaign issue, Mahoney, in contrast to his primary opponents, flatly opposed any such law for Free State residents. ("Your house is your castle—protect it" was his winning slogan.) His victory, it is commonly believed here in Washington, drove the final nail into the coffin of the 1966 Civil Rights bill in Congress.

In the general election, Mahoney, if he survives the official tabulation and a possible recount, (his victory margin at present: 2,700 votes), will face Spiro T. Agnew, a liberal Republican who favors limited open housing.

• In Minnesota, Lt. Gov. A. M. "Sandy" Keith, who had the formal endorsement of the Democrat-Farmer-Labor party and Vice President Hubert Humphrey, was snowed under by an avalanche of votes for Gov. Karl Rolvaag. Despite the lack of official DFL support, Rolvaag decided to go ahead anyway and challenge Keith in the primary, which turned out to be a good idea, since Rolvaag won by more than 2 to 1. Rolvaag now faces a conservatively oriented GOP hopeful, Harold LeVander, in November; early polls gave LeVander a better chance to defeat Rolvaag than Keith. Rolvaag won his present term by only 91 votes.

• In Massachusetts, Democrats picked former Gov. Endicott Peabody over Boston Mayor John Collins to run against Edward Brooke, one of the liberal Republicans' bright hopes. Brooke is expected to win, but is having trouble with defectors—conservative and moderate—from the GOP. For the nomination to oppose Gov. John Volpe, the Democrats chose Edward McCormack, former state attorney general and nephew of U.S. Speaker of the House John McCormack, over Kenneth O'Donnell, former assistant to President Kennedy. Sen. Ted Kennedy, top Democrat in the Bay State, supposedly remained neutral, but the Kennedy and McCormack dynasties have often been at odds and brother Bobby did come up from New York twice to campaign for O'Donnell.

• New Hampshire GOP voters indicated a strong

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MAHONEY

MARTIN

BROTZMAN

trend among the American people for stepping up our military action in order to win the Viet Nam war. Harrison Thyng, a retired Air Force general, outdistanced four other candidates for the senatorial nod to oppose liberal Democrat Thomas McIntyre. Thyng, a conservative, had campaigned as a "hawk," calling for saturation bombing of North Viet Nam. Also in New Hampshire, former GOP Rep. Louis Wyman, a 1964 casualty, will go up against liberal Democratic Rep. J. Oliva Huot. Wyman built a strong anti-Communist record as New Hampshire's attorney general and in his term in Congress, voted conservative on most issues.

• In the West, Utah, Arizona and Colorado all held primaries, and two former GOP congressmen, both conservatives, won the nod to try to regain their seats: Don Brotzman will be attempting to oust "Great Society" backer Roy McVicker in Colorado's 2nd District and Utah's Sherman P. Lloyd, who gave up his House seat in 1964 to run in the Senate primary, will meet Democratic Rep. David King. A third former GOP congressman, J. Edgar Chenoweth, lost his comeback bid in Colorado's 3rd District primary to another conservative, David Enoch. In Arizona, Republicans nominated Goldwater conservative Jack Williams to try to beat Gov. Sam Goddard.

• Other primary notes: In New Jersey's 2nd District, conservative Charles Sandman, a Goldwater delegate at San Francisco, swamped Milton Glenn Jr., the "moderate" son of a recent incumbent. Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R.-Mass.) came to the end of a 42-year career in Congress, losing to 35-year-old Margaret Heckler, a GOP "moderate." Age (Martin is 82) was considered the main factor in the defeat of the only man to serve as a Republican Speaker of the House since 1931.

• Peace candidates fared badly, failing to gain even 20 per cent of the vote. A spokesman for the Sane Nuclear Policy committee said the results were "more disappointing than any of the previous primary races."

Radical Union Backs Brown

Taking a leaf from the liberals' smear campaign against Barry Goldwater, Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown recently had this to say to members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Wilmington, Calif:

"I need your help . . . The Birchers have captured control of Reagan and they'll show him how to stop the clock on social and economic progress. . . .

"You can bet that, if Reagan is elected, your unemployment, disability insurance and workmen's compensation rights will be whittled and shaved, the strength of your right to organize will be undermined and the health of our economy will be seriously jeopardized."

Aside from revealing himself as a capable mudslinger, Gov. Brown, the sanctimonious opponent of extremism, revealed that he himself was not above catering to left-wing extremism when it suited his political purposes. For in pleading for help from the ILWU, Brown was begging for aid from one of the nation's most notorious left-wing unions.

The ILWU, for example, was expelled from the CIO in August 1950 on the ground that its policies were "consistently directed toward the achievement of the program and purposes of the Communist party. . . ."

The ILWU president is Harry Bridges, who has a long history of left-wing association. He has been identified by numerous congressional witnesses as having been a member of the Communist party, but he has denied such allegations. The *Daily Worker* on March 13, 1943, referred to him as the "West Coast Communist leader."

Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the ILWU, reputed to be the union's "braintrust," is a far-left-winger. Goldblatt told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee on July 30, 1957, that he was not a member of the CP, but refused to answer when asked if he had been a member in the past. The Senate Internal Security subcommittee a year later talked of "Goldblatt's continued allegiance to the Communist party line. . . ."

Nevertheless, Brown and the ILWU have a mutual admiration society going. In a convention in Fresno on August 27, ILWU delegates voted unanimously to support Brown to insure the defeat of "the Republican right-wing mouthpiece Ronald Reagan."

The keynote convention report, a classic study in left-wing polemics, said Reagan's supporters include "the entire spectrum of right-wing extremists, segregationists, white supremacists, Jew-baiters, Catholic-baiters, Ku Kluxers, labor-haters. . .and other assorted screwballs.

"But make no mistake, he also has the National Association of Manufacturers, the Texas oil millionaires and plenty of out-of-state finances. . . ."

The union's house organ, *The Dispatcher,* devoted most of its September 2 issue to campaigning for Brown. Explaining why it supports the California governor, *The Dispatcher* said: "The ILWU knows Brown for a long time. As district attorney in San Francisco, he was a friend of the ILWU and all labor when that was far from fashionable. . . ."

And Pat Brown, supposed enemy of "extremists," is apparently still friends of the radical ILWU.

Why Nixon May Have Lost

Richard M. Nixon, so often depicted as a ruthless, unconsciounable politician by the liberals, deliberately chose to risk his chance to capture the presidency in 1960 in order to protect the health of President Eisenhower. Such is the story now revealed in an interview with Ike in the current issue of *Saturday Review.* The interview also helps clear up any lingering suspicions on the part of some conservatives that Eisenhower really wanted Nixon to lose.

NIXON

Ten days before the November election, Nixon prevailed upon the President, who was anxious to take to the stump for the GOP nominee, to restrict his campaigning because of his cardiac condition.

In his interview, Ike recalled that at a luncheon on Oct. 31, 1960, Nixon vigorously opposed Ike's making an appearance and a speech in Illinois. The President did not know why at the time, but later discovered the reasons. According to Eisenhower, Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, his personal physician, had talked to Nixon and Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton before the luncheon and told them Ike had had a restless night. Snyder said he and Mrs. Eisenhower, with Ike's heart condition in mind, "were worried that Gen. Eisenhower might take on too heavy a load in the campaign."

Ted Lewis of the New York *Daily News* reveals that Rose Wood, Nixon's long-time secretary, has confirmed Ike's version on the basis of Nixon's own recollection.

"Fred," said Nixon as they went over to lunch with Ike, "if anything should happen to President Eisenhower while he is out campaigning, a wave of sympathy for my candidacy might easily sweep the country. . . .

"I don't want to become President in that way or in any way that endangers Dwight Eisenhower. When we discuss the schedule after lunch, I'm going to insist that it be restricted to the engagements already decided on—Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and the election eve broadcast."

Ike's wife, Mamie, also personally called upon Pat Nixon the morning of October 31 to urge that Eisenhower's last campaign swing not be extended to include Illinois.

John F. Kennedy was unaware, as was the rest of the nation, of what went on in the White House that October day, and claimed that Nixon had spent two and a half hours trying to get Ike to campaign for him. "If he can't stand up to the American people alone," Kennedy taunted, "how is he going to stand up to Mr. Khrushchev?"

If Ike had barnstormed with Nixon, it has been said by knowledgeable pros, he might have won the election. But Nixon, it now turns out, preferred to lose rather than jeopardize Ike's health.

Gallup Polls Himself

Democrats on Capitol Hill are privately distressed over an interview in *U.S. News and World Report* with George Gallup, one of the nation's chief pulse takers.

Gallup's views do not bode well for the Democratic party this November. Believing the Republicans will pick up 25 to 35 seats, pollster Gallup notes there has been a steady "downward trend" in the popularity of President Johnson in the past five or six months. The Vietnamese war, he says, "is unquestionably the chief cause" for the popularity fall-off.

Gallup suggests that part of the reason LBJ is losing out on the Viet Nam issue is because his policy isn't strong enough. The majority of people, he says, are "hawks"—they're for "escalation rather than de-escalation at the present time." (LBJ, he says, could conceivably re-coup some of his sagging fortunes by a "dramatic military action" before November.)

If the war continues another two years, says Gallup, LBJ may be in "deep trouble." President Truman's popularity, he notes, plummeted to 23 per cent in 1952 when the Korean War was still at a stalemate.

Factors other than the war are adding to Johnson's woes, says Gallup. Strikes, other labor problems, inflation, spending and crime are also plaguing the Johnson Administration. The public is reacting negatively to the Supreme Court's decisions of confessions and prayer in the public schools.

The over-all trend in the country, stresses Gallup, is "conservative." The mood of the "nation is for changing the social order at a slower pace."

Gallup notes, moreover, that the country is about evenly divided between "conservatives" and "liberals." "Strangely," he adds, "the word 'conservative' doesn't carry the onus with people that the word 'Republican' does." If Gallup is right, of course, liberal Republicans should take note.

Such are the opinions of a noted pollster, whose views are giving both Democrats and Republicans much food for thought these days.

Dirksen's Filibuster

Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), whose decision to filibuster the civil rights bill has effectively killed it for this session of Congress, revealed last week that militant civil rights demonstrators, as well as the bill's doubtful constitutionality, played an important role in making up his mind to oppose it.

Dirksen, appearing to echo Sen. Goldwater in 1964, noted that many have said that rejection of the bill would be "an invitation to violence." "Do we," he asked, "legislate in an atmosphere of pressure. . . . Do we legislate in an atmosphere of you do it or else?"

"These marches, these demonstrations," said the eloquent Senate minority leader, "have become a way of life. The advice to them is to organize and demonstrate and stay with it. . .scare the hell out of them. . .tell them you'll take them to the cleaners at the polls.

"This country wasn't built on that philosophy and it won't last on that philosophy."

• *In an effort to expand trade with Communist countries, the State Department has made available to the public a 20-page booklet which scores private boycotts and local ordinances aimed at blocking trade by American firms with Soviet Russia and Eastern Europe. The department says such efforts are "harming the United States."*

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2nd Annual Conference Meets

'Socialist Scholars' Are on the March Toward Revolution

By ALICE WIDENER

I have just spent the entire day in the East and West Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore in Manhattan, where there is taking place the Second Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars. They are on the march toward revolution in our country, violent revolution. Unless the American people stop these Marxist revolutionaries in their tracks right now —and I mean now—they could eventually overthrow our government by practicing the strategy and tactics of disruption.

The Socialist Scholars, from almost every leading university in our nation, have devised most effective plans for disruption of all our social and economic institutions. These "scholars" are leading the powerful New Left movement which misinformed members of the press describe as a spontaneously re-

Communist theoretician Herbert Aptheker was a conference panelist.

bellious youth movement. It is not. The youth in the New Left are activists instigated, controlled and manipulated by the Communist party in a united front with Marxists.

Among the official panelists at the current Socialist Scholars Conference, attended by hundreds of young men and women, are such seasoned, more-than-middle-aged radicals as Herbert Aptheker, Victor Perlo, Isaac Deutscher and Paul Sweezy.

The conference opened with a lecture "On Socialist Man" by white-bearded Isaac Deutscher, who expounded the most extreme doctrines of Marxism-Leninism in a Maoist manner. He called for "the collective worker in a collective society" and for "the destruction of the monogamic bourgeois family as we know it." Deutscher called for "Socialist Man—exempt from worship as a mere 'social institution.'" He called for "complete freedom of sexual life" to abolish the family.

Deutscher predicted the emancipation of infants from aggressive tendencies in "the communal nursery after the destruction of the family as we know it." The audience, numbering more than 1,500, stood to welcome him and applaud him after he had finished his address. Among the audience were "scholars" whose names have become nationally and internationally known as leaders of campus riots, of teach-ins, street demonstrations and race riots.

If the American people tolerate the presence of revolutionary Marxists on university faculties, our entire social and governmental system will be disrupted through scholarship-for-activism. Most of the teachers taking part in the Socialist Scholars Conference are adept at fostering thought-into-action programs.

For example, Prof. Richard A. Cloward of Columbia University delivered the main paper in a session on "Poverty and Powerlessness." The title of his paper (written with Frances Piven of Columbia) is "Organizing the Poor: Can It Be Done?"

Prof. Cloward, whose sociological "studies" of the poor have been very influential in the scandal-ridden, multi-million-dollar Mobilization for Youth program in New York City, and in the multi-billion-dollar poverty program and Job Corps, opened his talk by calling for a systematic strategy of "irregular and disruptive tactics" among the poor, urging them to overburden city and state governments with their "demands" as a means of forcing these governments to turn to the federal government for more and more funds. Prof. Cloward said, "We need to devote more attention to disrupting corporate power." He said the poor, whom he described as mere "supplicants in the welfare state" have most to gain "from a major upheaval in our society." He said our welfare system in our welfare state is "lawless," and it violates human and civil rights.

Prof. Cloward called for forcing city welfare departments to impose the labor union "check-off system for welfare clients, by withholding 50 cents to a dollar for each client as dues to a fund for unionization of welfare clients to impose their demands for special benefits."

Prof. William Ryan, formerly of Harvard and now of Yale, who described himself as "a radical without portfolio," said he is "enchanted with the Cloward strategy of blowing a fuse in the welfare agencies, housing developments, and among unmarried mothers." Prof. Ryan said, "I wonder what would happen if there was a really systematic overload on these." He called for a really significant radical "swing vote" tactic in local and national politics and said it is already significant in the "Black Power" movement.

At the same meeting, Dr. James Haughton, director of the Harlem Unemployment Center, said, "Specifically, yes, the welfare system is rotten, but so is the whole American system rotten. You can't look anywhere in this country and see anything but rottenness. The Democratic and Republican parties offer no hope for the American people whether they run Bobby Kennedy for President or not."

A paper was read for an absent author, Prof. Herbert Marcuse of the University of California in San Diego, who is now in Prague at a meeting with Communist scholars behind the Iron Curtain. Prof. Marcuse declared in his paper, "The Marxian ideology of socialism is not radical enough." He wrote, "We must develop the moral-sexual rebellion of the youth." Dr. Shane Mage of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn called for youthful indulgence in the drug LSD as an aid in this rebellion aimed at creating "a free society."

Dr. Haughton said, "We must force this murderer Johnson and the people around him to discontinue their genocide against Viet Nam." He went on, "We must pinpoint the enemy of poor people—American imperialism. Wherever the American octopus reaches out its tentacles, there you will find exploitation, cruelty, poverty, mass impoverishment."

He called for "revolutionary change, not reforms" and also for the destruction of "phony programs such as welfare programs." He predicted that "the black Uncle Tom flunkies, like those in the NAACP and Urban League, will ultimately be kicked out."

Dr. Haughton received the loudest, most enthusiastic applause from the overflow audience crowding rooms beyond the huge ballroom.

Last September, when I attended the First Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars at Columbia University, I reported that Communist Herbert Aptheker described the Watts riot as "glorious" and said, "The problem is how do we move toward radicalization of America." He recommended steps, including unity of the left, Negro-white revolutionary action, and violence-as-resistance to opposition. All these steps have been taken in our country and they have lengthened into a relentless march toward revolution.

At the Second Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars just held in New York City, the participants from every state in the Union were drunk with success. Their subversive activity must be stopped now; otherwise, the only way to stop them will be through bloodshed and civil war.

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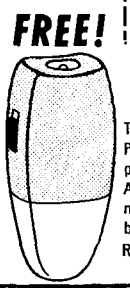

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RACES of the WEEK

This is the twelfth installment of our regular pre-election feature, Races of the Week. Each week until Election Day, November 8, *Human Events* will offer as many analyses of key election contests from coast to coast as space permits.

New Hampshire's 1st District

Wyman vs. Huot

The political bagmen of organized labor have rushed to the aid of a beleagured ally, Rep. J. Oliva Huot (D.-N.H.). Among the out-of-state labor groups that have kicked in to Huot's campaign are the Firemen and Oilers, the United Auto Workers, the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, the Carpenters, the Railway Clerks, the International Union of Electrical Workers, the Trainmen, the Steelworkers, the Machinists, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Labor's Political League, and the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

The generosity of the labor lobbyists is not hard to fathom. A COPE memo reports that Huot racked up a 100 per cent "pro-labor" voting record during the first session of the 89th Congress.

Huot's November opponent, former Rep. Louis Wyman, is feared by Big Labor for his fiercely independent voting record. During the 88th Congress, for instance, Wyman defied labor lobbyists on such issues as mass transit, federal aid to education, packing the House Rules Committee, the bracero program and foreign aid.

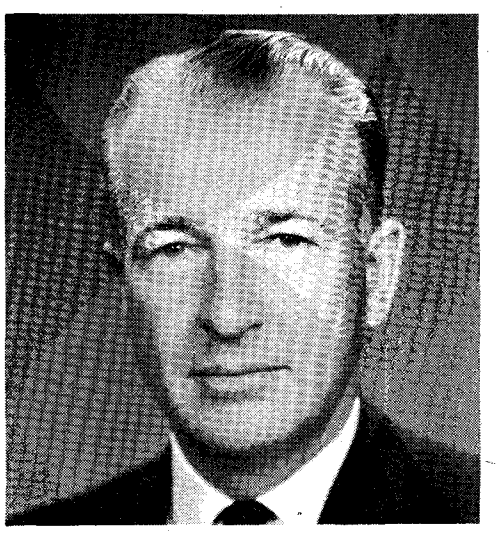
Wyman, who was nominated last week by 1st District Republicans, is an articulate conservative with a long record of public service. From 1953 to 1961 he served as the state's crusading attorney general, cracking down on New Hampshire leftists.

Huot, a former mayor of Laconia, first opposed Wyman in 1962, and lost. He tried again in 1964 and was carried into Congress on the ample coattails of Lyndon Johnson. The President swept the district by almost 40,000 votes, enabling Huot to sneak in by less than 5,000.

The freshman congressman is spending lavishly to win reelection. For more than a year, in fact, Huot lieutenants have been raising funds for the fall campaign. In March, for example, Huot, who is of French descent, was feted at a "St. Patrick's Day" party in Washington.

Attendance at the affair, Huot later claimed, was limited to former New Hampshire residents now living in the Nation's Capital—"just old friends who decided to throw a party for me." Among the "old friends" who each contributed $500 were the Trainmen's Political Education League and the Truck Operators Non-partisan Committee. (Huot is a member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which handles legislation dealing with trucking and railroads.)

Huot has defended the fact that professional lobbyists subsidize his political expenses. "We had a lot of personal expenses moving down here, getting an apartment, car payments, mortgage payments," he told the Washington *Star*. "It left us a little high and dry."



WYMAN

Wyman is making Huot's slavish support of the "Great Society" a major campaign issue. The non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly* reports that Huot gave the White House 100 per cent support on its major domestic and foreign proposals during the first session of the 89th Congress. (Wyman for Congress Committee: 1662 Elm St., Manchester.)

California's 29th District

Orozco vs. Brown

Of all the doves in Washington, none flies higher than Rep. George Brown (D.-Calif.). In recent months, the ultra-liberal Brown has:

- Repeatedly denounced American "aggression" in South Viet Nam.
- Likened the Viet Cong to the "American patriots who fought for their country in the Revolution."
- Cast the only vote against the defense appropriations bill.
- Actively participated in radical-left demonstrations against American policy in Viet Nam, winning the kudos of Radio Hanoi.
- Pooh-poohed the concept of Red China as an aggressor and called for Peking's admission to the United Nations.

From all indications, voters in Brown's 29th Congressional District are at loggerheads with their representative on U.S. foreign policy. Brown himself surveyed the district, discovered that a solid majority backed Administration policy.

The congressman ignored the findings and stepped up his frontal attacks on the "immorality" of U.S. policy. A local editor commented that "Brown is apparently going to follow a policy of 'I'll vote as I please and the public be damned.' "

Republican Bill Orozco is hitting hard at Brown's Viet Nam position and making considerable headway in a district where Democrats boast a 2-to-1 registration edge. This margin is not insurmountable. Republican George Murphy received 50 per cent of the district vote only two years ago. (Orozco for Congress headquarters: 420 North Atlantic Blvd., Monterey Park, Calif.)

Orozco, a successful businessman and well-known civic leader, is openly appealing to conservative and moderate Democrats. Brown has feuded constantly with pro-Administration members of the state and county Democratic central committee. He has made numerous enemies within the Mexican-American community (which accounts for 30 per cent of the district vote).

Orozco, a native of Guadalajara, Mexico (he came to the United States at the age of 4 and is now a naturalized citizen) is making an all-out appeal for Mexican-American support. He has delivered hundreds of speeches and campaigned heavily in the Latin sections of his district, stressing the fact that registered Democrats may vote for him in November.

Orozco has been aided in his campaign by powerful vote-getters, including Sen. George Murphy, Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess and District Attorney Evelle Younger. A number of top Democratic officials, angered by Brown's ultra-left-wing voting record, are reportedly giving Orozco behind-the-scenes support.

OROZCO

In the four years he has been in Congress, Brown has chalked up one of the most radical voting records in Washington. A business group reports that he has yet to cast a single vote for economy in government. The Americans for Democratic Action rate him 95, and the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education at 100. The conservative Americans for Constitutional Action, in contrast, give him a zero per cent rating.

Oklahoma's 6th District

Smith vs. Johnson

At 24, Jed Johnson Jr. was the youngest man ever elected to Congress. At 26, the fuzzy-cheeked lawmaker could be the youngest congressman ever defeated for reelection.

The son of a former 10-term congressman, Johnson capitalized on the family name and defeated incumbent Rep. Victor Wickersham in the 6th District Democratic primary in 1964. He was elected with 57 per cent of the vote and took office in January 1965, one week after his 25th birthday.

A 40-year-old Chickasha, Okla., farmer, James V. Smith, has launched an energetic campaign to retire Johnson from public office. In recent months the GOP nominee has traveled 25,000 miles across the sprawling, 23-county district and shaken hands with more than 35,000 prospective voters. (Smith for Congress headquarters: 525 Chickasha Ave., Chickasha, Okla.

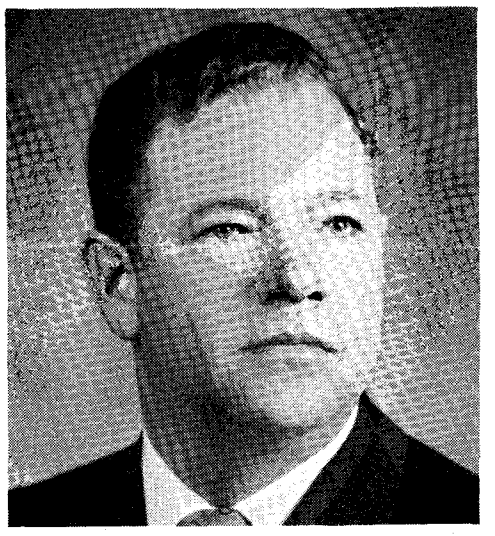
Hitting hard at the team of "Johnson and Johnson," Smith notes that young Johnson has given undeviating support to the "Great Society." The non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly* gave the liberal freshman lawmaker a record of 100 per cent support for the Administration's major programs for the first session of Congress. The conservative Americans for Constitutional Action rates Johnson at only 4 per cent.

Johnson's ultra-liberal voting record should surprise no one. As a student at the University of Oklahoma, the future congressman was active in the National Student Association, the far-out group that purports to represent the nation's college students on matters political and ideological.

During the time that Johnson was active in NSA, the group went on record praising the Japanese students who rioted against former President Eisenhower; urging abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; and denouncing loyalty oaths for students accepting federal funds under the National Defense Education Act.

The far-left pronouncements led student leaders at the University of Oklahoma to urge the school withdraw from NSA. A staunch defender of the leftist group, Johnson helped lead the fight against withdrawal. He was unsuccessful, as Oklahoma students voted by an overwhelming margin in 1961 to leave NSA.

While attending an NSA congress at the University of Illinois in late 1959, young Johnson signed up for an all-expense-paid tour of Castro Cuba. The tab for the week-long jaunt was picked up by the Communist-controlled Cuban National Union of Students. When Johnson returned home he called the Cuban revolution a completely justified response to the "outrageous atrocities" of the Batista regime.



SMITH

Johnson's youth and ultra-liberal voting record have alienated many 6th District voters. Former Rep. Wickersham challenged him in the Democratic primary and won 47.6 per cent of the vote. Republican Smith reports that hundreds of conservative and middle-of-the-road Democrats are working in his campaign.

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Cries from the Wailing Wall

By MORRIE RYSKIND

I don't want to overstate my case, and would be first to concede that the hazards of columning are minor compared to the perils confronting a cop. Even in the decorous '80s, W. S. Gilbert observed that "a policeman's lot is not a happy one." And the sad plight of the constabulary has definitely worsened in an era when it faces not only daily demonstrations, but thugs armed with a deadly weapon and an even more deadly Supreme Court ruling.

Nevertheless, the lot of a commentator who swims against the collectivist tide is not precisely a bed of roses. Your social life narrows as old friends drop you. You don't go to first nights because that's when the "in" group shows up en masse—and you're definitely "out."

And then there's the mail, which you learn to open gingerly and do not venture to read till you've buckled your seat-belt and donned a gas-mask. It is considerable, but that is no sign of popularity. It merely affirms that you are under constant surveillance and that every word of every column of yours has been subjected to minute scrutiny for possible criminal intent.

And, boy, what a case the prosecution makes! If I am ever hauled before the United Nations on the charge of genocide, I doubt even Perry Mason could get me off.

For example, some time ago I used the adjective "pharisaical" in its generally accepted meaning of "self-righteously hypocritical." So my dictionary defines it, and cites such usage by writers from Bacon to Macaulay.

So what happened? Immediately several critics, including a rabbi, wrote me indignantly that the Pharisees were a noble sect who had been maliciously maligned; and that I, as a Jew, should be ashamed of myself for having contributed to anti-Semitism by employing the adjective as one of derogation.

Well, ever since, I try to remember and use Uriah Heep instead. Uriah was a WASP (white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant) and that group rarely complains.

I used the phrase "both colored and white," and some Negroes wrote to ask why "colored," a weak, non-descriptive word, instead of the direct and antithetical "black." They are proud, they say, of being black and resent being patronized.

Still another, a member of US, objected to both "colored" and "Negro." The latter, he said, was a term applied to his race by slaveholders, and is not acceptable to any but Uncle Toms. He'd thank me to refer to his people as Afro-Americans.

And, as if that weren't enough, an obvious paleface demanded to know why I capitalized "Negro" but not "white." Had I been bought by CORE?

Yes, but not by CORE alone. I'm a double-agent and work both sides of the street. Thus, in a recent piece I devoted three paragraphs to the much-publicized colloquy between Sen. Robert Kennedy and Mayor Yorty of Los Angeles.

And here's a protest from C. Etenburn of Laguna Hills, Calif.: "Sen. Ribicoff said a great deal more to Yorty, but you didn't mention him. Could it be bias on your part?"

I suppose I could say that Mayor Yorty, interviewed the following day, made it clear he regarded the attack as inspired by New York's junior senator, and Abe Ribicoff only as a loyal follower. And that when your space is limited to three paragraphs in a piece that cannot run over 750 words, you necessarily concentrate on the more newsworthy head of the mob rather than his henchmen.

But that would be the simple truth—and that's no answer. So I'll give the reason my reader is after and admit I am biased. After all, Ribicoff is a co-religionist and I prefer not to mention his flagrant demagoguery in this case; whereas Bobby Kennedy is Catholic and can shift for himself.

"Biased" may be the wrong word, Mr. Etenburn. How about "bigoted," which has even stronger implications?

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RUSSIAN MEDICINE—A group of American doctors who recently returned from the "workers paradise" of the Soviet Union said they had found "almost unbelievably" low medical standards. "Some of the equipment and procedures we saw were almost beyond belief, defying any stretch of imagination in comparison to Western standards," said Dr. Hiram Hilton of Lincoln, Neb. "Impressions of surgery in the Soviet Union in particular show evidence of isolation from the mainstream of surgical progress."

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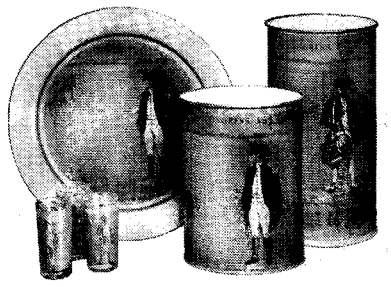

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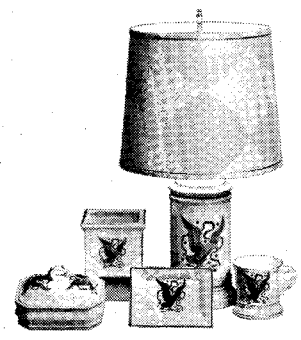

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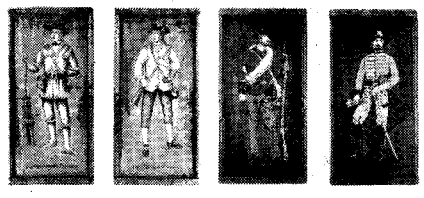

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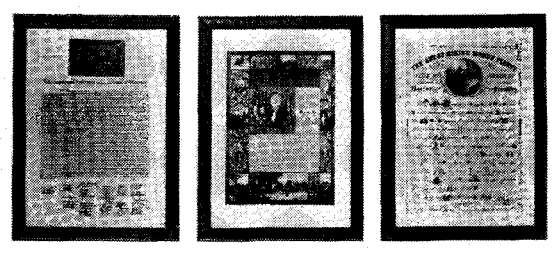

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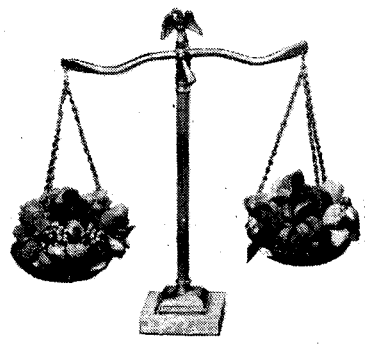

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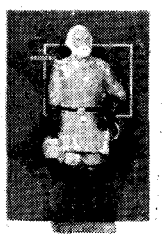

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Companies Refrain from Cutting Under U.S. Ax

Owners' Rights Vanish in California Redwood Controversy

By WILLARD EDWARDS in the Chicago *Tribune*

In the mounting tension over war, inflation and domestic violence, little attention was paid to the recent surrender by a group of businessmen, under threat of punitive legislation, of their legal rights to operate on their own property.

In less troubled times this abject abdication might have aroused national concern. A few voices in Congress complained of "blackjack" action by the government, but a louder chorus saluted the event as a commendable exercise of restraint in the public interest.

Only in the communities affected by the voluntary curb, where the local economy was menaced, were the alarms vociferous. Protests were met with the comforting assurance that government aid was always available for newly created poverty centers.

Stripped down to its essentials, the agreement announced on September 8 established this precedent:

If the government expresses an interest in acquiring private property for its own uses, the owner's customary use of that property must stop while Congress, at its leisure, considers passage or rejection of a law confiscating it.

Rep. Don H. Clausen (R.-Calif.), who represents the district affected by the agreement, was not contradicted when he described as "dangerous" and "disastrous" the proposed legislation which forced the "voluntary" agreement.

This was a bill, personally urged by President Johnson and introduced by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R.-Calif.), that would have provided fines of up to $50,000 and a year's imprisonment for normal business operations on property proposed for acquisition by the government. Its constitutionality, in the opinion of many lawyers, was dubious, but it had the desired effect of intimidating the businessmen into agreeing to a suspension of operations.

If these businessmen had been steel mill owners, auto makers, textile manufacturers, home builders—engaged in almost any of the hundreds of industries in the American economy—they might have dared to fight this measure and been assured of widespread support.

They were, however, lumber men and they cut down trees for profit.

They retreated in the face of an emotional campaign conducted under the slogan of "Save the Redwoods" during which Stewart L. Udall, secretary of the interior, accused them of sacrificing "for spite" the magnificent redwood groves of California. In despair over the seeming impossibility of contesting such assertions, which they branded completely false, they caved in.

An examination of this controversy over the redwoods, which has been raging for years, reveals an appalling amount of nonsense stirred by a conflict between two groups of conservationists, each one supporting a different site for a national redwood park in northern California.

One of the outright fabrications is that the redwood is in danger of extinction. Those on government property alone, protected forever from commercial inroads, would make a solid strip a mile wide stretching from Chicago to Columbus, Ohio. An estimated 500 million redwood trees are growing on government-protected lands. Today's supply of standing young-growth redwood timber will double in the next 30 years.

The redwood is the world's tallest living tree and a natural wonder, fascinating to all. There are two species—the giant sequoia, virtually all of them in national parks, national forests and state parks, and the coast redwood, which grows only along the fog-drenched coast of northern California. The coast redwood grows inland only about 30 miles or "as far as the fog flows," according to an old saying.

The majestic groves rising to a height of more than 300 feet, which are familiar to tourists, represent only 15 per cent of the total redwood forest.

The remaining 85 per cent, known as commercial redwood, is found in the rugged, steep country adjoining the flat grounds and river banks where the huge trees grow. The commercial forests are intermingled with Douglas fir, Sitka spruce and Western hemlock. The redwoods found here are not comparable to the great trees found in the numerous groves in public ownership.

The coast redwood lives to a great age—a few as old as 2,200 years—but one remarkable fact about it is that it

An estimated 500 million redwood trees are already growing on government-protected lands.

may attain its great height in its first 80 years, slowing down thereafter. There are giant stands in California which have arisen from areas logged when the lumber companies first began operating 100 years ago. Scientific harvesting methods now permit logging that never depletes the forest.

Panic over the "disappearing redwoods" dates back to 1884 when a book was published predicting that California redwood forests would disappear "in a few years." In 1910 a famed botanist said the last redwood would be cut down by 1955. In 1955 the volume added annually by growth (one billion board feet a year—enough lumber to build 150,000 homes) exceeded that removed by cutting.

In the light of these facts, mystery attends the authorship of hysterical editorials in the Eastern press, a continent away, asserting that the redwoods would "soon be just a memory."

"Murder in the Redwood Groves" was the title of a sensational article in a Washington newspaper which predicted that "our children will view redwood graveyards where once stood the crowning glory of nature." The article almost casually conceded that "superb groves have been preserved in 28 California state parks containing more than 48,000 acres of virgin redwoods."

Much of this emotion appears to have been inspired by a conflict between two groups over the site of a proposed redwoods national park. The Johnson Administration has committed itself to a 42,000-acre area near Crescent City, Calif., not far from the Oregon border. It would include two state parks, where some of the most superb trees in existence are standing. Estimated cost: A minimum of $50 million.

The other site, a few miles south of Crescent City, known as the redwood creek area, is much larger and carries a price tag of from $140 million to $400 million.

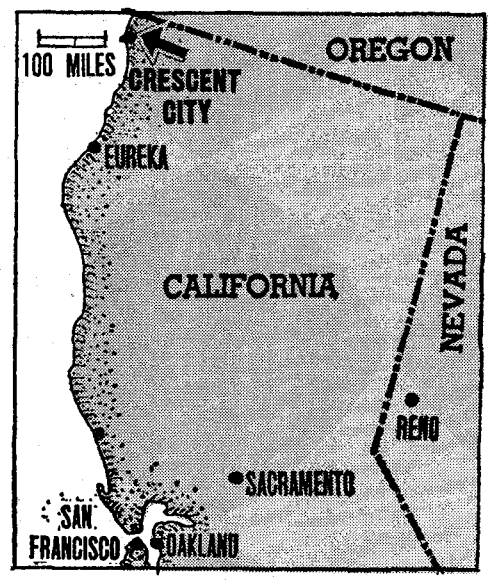
Caught in the switches, as rival groups argued the advantages of each site, were lumber companies in the area who are the chief employers and taxpayers in the three California counties involved. They found themselves faced by demands that they cease operations until Congress decided the dispute, because they were cutting timber on land that might be included in some future national forest.

In vain, they offered their own park and recreation plan, a unique program opening 300,000 to 400,000 acres annually to the public for fishing, hunting, hiking, trail riding and picnicking.

Lumbering is vital to the region's economy, they noted. Both white wood and redwood forest products provide a basic $400-million economic life for the area. Approximately 90 per cent of the residents of the three counties depend on forest products industries for a living.

The durability, color and beauty of coast redwood makes it a prized species of wood for man's use. It is highly resistant to termites and fungi and has long been a popular wood for siding, interior paneling and specialty uses. Pulp mills use redwood chips.

As Congress dawdled and it became clear that no national park would be authorized at this session, the Miller Redwood Co., headed by Harold A. Miller, came under attack from Udall. This company, owning land which was within the boundaries of the proposed



park, said it had a moral obligation to sustain the economy of the area by continuing its logging operations.

"When we first started operations," Miller wrote Udall, "we told the people we were there to stay. We are creating in the area a viable economy for the first time in three generations. We are there to stay."

Udall shot back an answer, accusing Miller of pursuing "an outrageous, public-be-damned, conservation-be-damned approach." Continuation of logging, he declared, was "a spite-cutting action designed to destroy the great trees whose preservation is the main purpose of the park."

On September 1 President Johnson sent a bill marked "urgent" to Congress, giving the United States for one year an easement on the Miller Co.'s land and fixing a fine of $50,000 a day and a year's imprisonment on any timber cutting during the period.

Rep. Clausen, flooded with letters and telegrams from his constituents who envisioned a paralyzing blow to the region's economy, flew to California and found the community up in arms. There were mass meetings to protest, businesses closed doors and the high school closed.

Fear was expressed that the proposed legislation would create a poverty pocket just as the area was recovering from damages caused by floods, a serious tidal wave and an earthquake 12 years ago.

On September 8, the Miller Co. notified Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D.-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, that it would immediately cease cutting of the "alleged park-type redwoods" and move its operations to higher hill and mountain areas containing smaller redwoods with a substantial amount of Douglas fir timber.

Before returning to the "controversial area," Jackson would be notified. This move would give Congress more time to decide on a park site. Jackson predicted that the Senate would approve a bill early in the next session and expressed hope that the House would also indorse it. Meanwhile, the "blackjack" bill would be pigeonholed.

Four other lumber companies in the area offered similar assurances but made it clear they would continue to oppose a national park proposal which would jeopardize the industrial complex in the area, throwing thousands out of jobs. They noted that many existing redwood parks were largely unused and undeveloped and that most commercial timber lands were unsuitable for park purposes.

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China's militant Red Guards parade through the streets of Peking; each waves a copy of the selected sayings of Mao Tse-tung. The Red Guards seek to do away with all elements of "bourgeois" culture.

Sister Eamon, 85, the former Mary O'Sullivan of Ireland, is wheeled into Hong Kong from Red China after her cruel treatment at the hands of the Maoist Red Guards. She died the next day.

Red China Riots Demolish 'Mellowing' Theory

By PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

If a country can take on the characteristics of a human being, then Communist China has had a nervous breakdown. The events of the past few months have caused even the most calloused China observers to doubt the sanity of the top Communist leadership.

The actions in China are so bizarre and divorced from anything related to Western thought and behavior that they seem totally incredible to most Americans. Only the Chinese Communists could give the following radio newscast on August 10:

"More than 10,000 fully armed militiamen made a cross-Yangtze swim here on August 8. This unprecedented armed swimming drill was the result of the great inspiration the Wuhan militiamen gained from Chairman Mao Tse-tung's swim in the Yangtze on July 16. The militiamen's swimming demonstration was also their concrete action in response to the great call by Chairman Mao to work hard in political studies and military training."

According to the broadcast, once the swimmers reached the far shore "both banks resounded with deafening shouts of 'Long Live Chairman Mao' and 'Long Live the Victory of the People's War.'"

This gigantic swimming party was, of course, the result of the reported 10-mile swim by Chairman Mao down the Yangtze, a feat presumably intended to dispel the rumors about his deteriorating health. It is doubtful, of course, that Mao even took this dip in the Yangtze and obviously untrue that he swam the 10 miles in 65 minutes as claimed by the Chinese Communist press. As many experts have pointed out, Mao, to have accomplished this Herculean feat, would have had to negotiate each mile in 6½ minutes—three times as fast as the world's record.

Still, stranger things than this are happening in Communist China.

Professors Revamped

Within the past few months a number of purges have taken place that are difficult to relate to the American concept of government. The Communist party boss in Peking was purged; the capital's deputy mayor was ousted; the army chief of staff and the culture minister both lost their jobs.

The president of every leading Chinese university has been purged and the schools all closed for six months while the students revamp both the courses and their professors. Can you imagine what would happen in the United States if all of the university presidents were suddenly fired and the schools closed while professors who were not popular with their students were sent to the countryside to pick corn for a year or so?

Aging Leaders

In the past month foreigners have been attacked on the streets by Communist gangs, churches and monastaries have been wrecked, suspicious Chinese have been beaten on the streets and their heads shaved, traffic lights readjusted so that a driver must "go" on the red signal and the leading Chinese opera singer forced to commit suicide rather than being purged and sent to the fields.

Possibly the most gruesome story during this period of insanity dealt with the expulsion from China of eight Catholic nuns who ran the Sacred Heart Academy in Peking. This was a school for the children of foreign diplomatic representatives, but the Communists accused it of being a "spying organization for imperialism."

The nuns were forced to submit to a number of indignities before they were expelled from the country. Literally driven across the border with clubs, they reported that they had not been allowed to sleep for eight days. One of them, a Sister O'Sullivan from Ireland, was too ill to walk, so the Communists placed her in a wheelbarrow and shoved her across the border into Hong Kong. She died the next day from this cruel treatment.

The purges, the brutality, the seeming insanity were apparently all a result of a fear on the part of the top Communist leadership that the nation was slipping in its revolutionary militancy and because of a power struggle in the top leadership over the heir to the mantle of Mao Tse-tung.

As the leadership ages it becomes fearful that the youth of the country is growing tired of the regimented and austere life under communism. And age is a problem: The average Central Committee member is more than 60 years old. Mao Tse-tung, himself, is 72. The youngest member of the Central Committee was born in 1911.

The latest purges and outrages in Communist China have been highlighted by the appearance of a new Communist force, the "Red Guards," in reality gangs of young Chinese who have taken to the streets to "reestablish" the spirit of the Communist revolution.

The Red Guards are not undisciplined mobs but have acted under the directives of the Communist party; they have been excessive but never out of control. According to an ultimatum of the Peking Number 2 Middle School branch of the Red Guards:

"We are the critics of the old world ready to criticize and break down the old ideology, old culture, old customs and old habits of those establishments including barber shops, tailor shops, photo shops and old bookstores which are serving the bourgeoisie. We are determined to rebel against the old world."

Can you imagine what it would be like if all of the teen-age students and gangs in New York suddenly found the city at their disposal and were free to destroy anything they considered old and useless—all under the protection of the police? This is basically what happened in China.

Ideological Struggle

It was obvious to a careful reader of the Chinese press in early August that something insane was afoot. In early August the Central Committee of the Communist party proclaimed its "Decision on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution." On August 19 the major newspaper of the CP, *Red Flag*, carried an editorial on the proclamation which was to give the key to the near riots that have swept China. This editorial quoted at length the writings of Mao Tse-tung on the question of the struggle between the ideologies of the "proletarians" and the "bourgeoisie," noting that the "aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to mobilize the masses to the fullest extent under the leadership of our party and to settle the question advanced by Comrade Mao Tse-tung as to who will win in the ideological field . . . ."

Red Flag outlined the tasks of the "great proletarian cultural revolution" to be "1. to strike down those powerful figures in the party who have taken the path of capitalism; 2. to criticize the reactionary 'authorities' of the bourgeoisie as well as the ideas of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes; and 3. to reform education, culture and all the superstructures that do not fit the Socialist economic basis."

Red Guards Formed

The groundwork for the formation of the Red Guards was laid in the editorial with the comment that "It is the duty of our party to provide daring and proper leadership for this great revolution . . . . To mobilize correctly and fully the masses, it is necessary to turn over the party policies to the masses."

And so the masses, in the form of student and youth bands, began to implement the policies of this "great proletarian cultural revolution."

They immediately set upon their professors and beat a number of them in the public streets. They closed the schools and demanded more courses on the teaching of Chairman Mao's writings. Radio Peking, in fact, reported that publishers were working overtime to get thousands of new copies of Mao's writings to the people.

Lucian Pye reports in the April 1966 issue of *Foreign Affairs* that even before this latest school crisis, "according to inflated Chinese figures, less than 1.5 per cent of college-age youth are now given the opportunity of a college education. And with the system of half-schooling and half-work, it is not clear what the quality of this education is." Now, certainly with the schools closed and their opening dependent upon an increase in the study of the writings of Mao, the Chinese will soon be in desperate shape for skilled talent.

Culture Destroyed

The Red Guards are now an integral part of the Chinese Communist culture. An Associated Press release from Tokyo quoted the New China News Agency as stating that the Red Guards are going to continue to carry out the "cultural revolution purge" throughout the country. "They have organized teams, groups and stations to carry out propaganda work on a wide scale," the China News Agency said. "They have handed out leaflets, pasted up slogans and made

Continued on page 14

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What Dr. Poling's Survey Shows

NCC Is a Minority Group With a Majority Name

By MIKE ENGLEMAN in the Dallas *Morning News*

Dr. Daniel A. Poling is a former editor and now chairman of the board of one of the nation's most widely circulated religious magazines, the prestigious *Christian Herald.* He is also a Protestant minister of some 50 years experience.

In 1947 he was awarded the Medal of Merit by the United States government and last year received a citation from the government of Israel. He is no publicity-seeking demagogue, but a responsible citizen whose listing in *Who's Who* requires four or five inches.

Yet he dares to challenge the authority and wisdom of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America.

Last February 22, after the general board of the National Council of Churches, meeting in St. Louis, adopted a resolution calling for the admission of Red China to the United Nations and the granting of United States diplomatic recognition of the Peking regime, Dr. Poling decided it was time to find out for exactly whom these NCC directors were speaking.

A thorough and thoughtful man, he secured a master list of Protestant clergymen in every state of the Union from the Dunhill International List Co., an organization that specializes in such things. Sixty-five per cent of these ministers, selected at random from the list, were sent questionnaires asking the following:

- Are you in favor of the admission of Communist China to the United Nations at this time?

- Are you in favor of the expulsion of the Republic of China from the United Nations in order to satisfy Communist Chinese conditions for joining?

- Are you in favor of the United States granting diplomatic recognition to Communist China at this time?

Nearly 30,000 Protestant clergy answered the questions. Dr. Poling employed John Felix Associates of New York to tabulate the answers.

As any student of left-wing ravings might suspect, the results put the NCC way out behind the left-field fence almost all alone. Here's how the preachers felt about the NCC's February declaration:

- Admit Red China to United Nations—72.9 per cent opposed, 25.6 per cent in favor, 1.5 per cent did not reply.

- Expel Nationalist China and admit Red China—93.7 per cent opposed, 2.9 per cent in favor, 3.4 per cent did not reply.

- Recognize Red China—71.4 per cent opposed, 25.8 per cent in favor, 2.8 per cent did not reply.

Dr. Poling has done Protestantism and the nation a great favor. For some time the NCC's board has been spouting off about politics, social practices and other controversial subjects of a purely secular nature. But no one could tell where the NCC got its authority.

It surely didn't come from the Lord; too many good Christians disagreed with the NCC proclamations.

It certainly didn't come from the congregations of its member denominations; not one churchgoer in the nation could ever recall voting on a proposed NCC resolution.

Now, thanks to Dr. Poling, we have finally identified the wellspring of knowledge from whence the NCC draws its wisdom—a minority, a very small minority, of the nation's Protestant ministers.

It is now possible for us to view the NCC in its proper light. It is a minority organization with a majority name. When it proclaims, it represents only the opinions of a few. It is national in name, nominal in authority.

And this is truly sad, for the NCC does a great deal of good in the world. Were it not for the NCC, for instance, thousands of poverty-sick people in scores of lands would be hungry today.

But this good is negated in the public mind when the NCC's leadership proposes that this nation accommodate totalitarian, atheistic and predatory communism. Were it not for such inanities, how much more good works could the NCC do in Christ's name? How much more support could be found from the layman for such Christian witness?

Dr. Daniel Poling has found 72.9 per cent of Protestant clergymen opposed to seating Red China in the United Nations.

Of course, no one contends that the individual members of the NCC board of directors should be allowed no opinions of their own. But when they publicize these opinions they should clearly be labeled "private, in no manner dependent upon or reflective of the National Council of Churches."

Better still, the NCC directors should put politics aside and get down to the important business that should be the singular concern of a national amalgamation of Protestant churches—the business of spreading the good news of Christ throughout a world that hungers for it.

If the NCC would stop piddling with the trifling matters and get busy on the big job, it might bring peace to so many individual people that one of these days there would be peace for the world.

□ □ □

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Ohio Congressmen Ask:

Why Isn't Carmichael Prosecuted For Urging Draft Law Defiance?

From the Allen-Scott Report

Atty. Gen. Katzenbach has a "Black Panther" by the tail and doesn't know whether to try to bell it or let go.

The militant "cat" is Stokely Carmichael, 25-year-old organizer of the Black Panther Negro party and the head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

A group of Ohio legislators led by Representatives Robert Sweeney and Wayne Hays, both Democrats and strong civil rights advocates, has bluntly notified Katzenbach to either end his vacillating on Carmichael or they will go directly to President Johnson and demand forceful action.

For more than a month the lawmakers have bombarded the attorney general with letters, telephone calls and telegrams urging prosecution of Carmichael for telling Cleveland Negroes to defy the Selective Service law and not register for the draft. But Katzenbach has done nothing.

All Sweeney and Hays have gotten from him is a polite brush-off over the phone and form letters signed by aides that Katzenbach had their correspondence.

Still unanswered is a letter citing Carmichael's inflammable anti-draft statements and urging his prosecution as a deliberate law violator.

"We wish to draw your attention to the fact that Stokely Carmichael made an appearance in Cleveland recently in an effort to stir up sentiment against the war in Viet Nam," the legislators wrote. "As part of his presentation, Carmichael counseled his audience, in excess of 500, that they should absolutely refuse to comply with the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act."

Flatly branding Carmichael as "a dangerous American who appears on the scene with the obvious purpose of fomenting riots in our cities," the Ohioans continued:

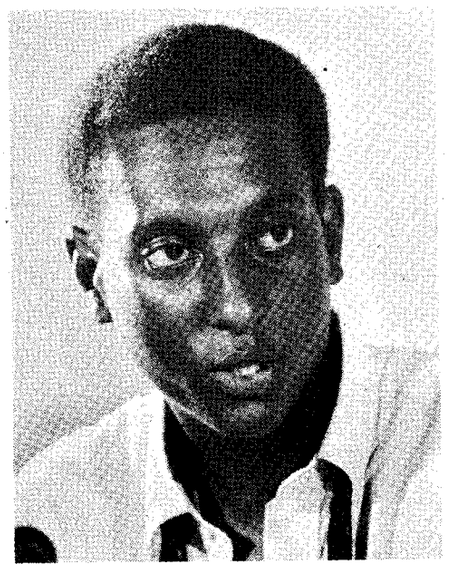
"We are advised that the penal provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act . . . do apply against such persons as Carmichael, who would undertake to not only ridicule the military, but to counsel others to avoid compliance with the orders of the Selective Service System.

"Accordingly, we are requesting that the Department of Justice forthwith commence proceedings of a criminal nature, applying the penal provisions of the draft law against Carmichael.

"As members of Congress, we have sensed that action of a criminal nature would have been initiated long ago were it not for the fact that this individual has been parading about the land masquerading as a supposed civil rights leader. We are of the opinion that if left unchecked by the government, such dangerous Americans as Carmichael could and will promote riots of sizable dimension in our cities and succeed in the development of a pattern of anarchy in many parts of the land."

Should Katzenbach continue to ignore their insistence that Carmichael be prosecuted, the legislators will seek a congressional probe.

"The Carmichael case involves much more than just one person advocating



Civil rights radical Stokely Carmichael has preached "violence is inevitable" and urged non-compliance with Selective Service orders.

defiance of the draft law," says Rep. Sweeney. "The question is whether the attorney general is practicing a double standard of justice; one for civil rights violators and another for civil rights leaders who violate the law."

Heartily backing Sweeney and Hays are Sen. Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) and Rep. Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio). As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Feighan is looking into Carmichael's naturalization proceedings.

A memorandum prepared for Feighan's subcommittee by a government agency states that "Carmichael was born June 29, 1941, at Trinidad, West Indies, and was naturalized in 1954 in New York, where he currently resides." Also that since becoming active in the civil rights and peace movements, he has preached that "violence is inevitable in the United States."

This report credits Carmichael as declaring in a published interview in California in Feburary of this year:

"This nonviolence bit is just a philanthropic handout. I don't see why people keep thinking about that. The violence is inevitable. I don't try to stop the fight. I try to prepare the people I am organizing so that when the right time comes they will be able to win it.

"Our country does not run on reason; it is run on violence. That's the reality of how things are done here. It is to my benefit to get the Negro out on the streets to stop the machine which is keeping me from my rights. Whether they do it by marching, singing, dancing or fighting is irrelevant."

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REP. CATHERINE MAY (R.-Wash.) has scored Administration suggestions that housewives buy fewer luxury items to counter soaring food prices. "If you judge foods by their prices, they are all luxury items," she says, adding that "neither Mr. Freeman nor Mr. Johnson can convince anyone that the housewives or the farmers are to blame. If they want the reasons for inflation, they have only to look at their own wasteful spending programs."

Self-help and individual initiative can provide some of the answers to Negro problems, according to a study of youths living in New York's Harlem (above).

Conservatism and the Negro

From the Dallas *Morning News*

One of the most startling developments in the civil rights picture—startling, that is, to white liberals—is the espousal by increasing numbers of Negro leaders of positions that have long been advanced by political conservatives.

Since liberals have traditionally proceeded from the a priori assumption that they were the only friends the Negro had in the white community, it has been a jolt for them to hear Negroes rejecting white liberals' leadership and the tactics liberals have recommended.

Consider these excerpts from a position paper on Negro problems by Bryce C. Porter, head of a group working with Harlem youths:

"Many of the most essential elements of the solution to our [the Negroes'] problems lie within our own cities and within our own communities. While some technical and financial help must be found from outside the community, ultimately only self-help is going to solve our problems."

This approach he proposes is far different from the one that has been urged on Negroes by their erstwhile liberal advisers. But hear what Porter has to say on some of the other issues of the day:

De facto segregation: "Given sufficient internal effort, education and responsibility, as much integration will naturally result as is either feasible or mutually desirable . . . . "

Schools: "We can and must see to it that the schools within our community are improved to a point of excellence where every child can get a good education in any school without regard to the location of the school . . . . Not only must the image and the authority of the school be restored, but a healthier respect, indeed an enthusiasm, for education itself must be generated.

"The quality of a school in any given neighborhood tends to reflect the amount of interest, cooperation and support emanating from the homes in that neighborhood. The schools in our communities will be as good as we the citizens and parents make them.

"Moreover, to give a Negro child the impression that he is going to get a better education by the mere process of sitting beside some distant white child must certainly undermine an already impoverished image and must therefore be destructive . . . . "

Responsibility, individual, family and civic: "A new and larger responsibility must be developed and expressed so far as the Negro family is concerned. And we must accept a larger responsibility for our own destinies and for conditions within our community."

Actually, the new turn of events is not really as strange as it may at first appear. The liberal philosophy aims at getting benefits collectively for "the masses." And until recently the rights movement has sought to break down racial bars and legal restrictions that affect Negroes collectively.

Today most of the legal bars are down. The new thrust of many of the Negro leaders is toward increased opportunity and personal dignity for the individual. These are also the goals of political conservatives in this country.

Both groups know that these all-important goals must be gained by free and independent individuals, not by faceless "masses." A new alliance, founded on mutual interest and identical goals, may well develop.

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Thanat Khoman of Thailand

A Diplomat Who Speaks His Mind

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Bangkok, Thailand:—This is the most astounding place. Its Royal Palace compound is a fantastic dream out of the Asian Middle Ages, with its Emerald Buddha Temple, its grimacing stone lions, its high platforms for mounting elephants, its upturned roof ends and its dazzling tiles in primary colors. Everywhere one sees the shaven pates of the Buddhist monks who walk the streets in sandalled feet and bright orange tunics. The West, with its pragmatic philosophy and its straightforward style, seems very far away.

And then one is received by Thanat Khoman, the Thai foreign minister. The prime impression one carries away from any talk with Thanat Khoman is that he knows the West better than the West knows itself. This is particularly true of his knowledge of the United States, where he has spent one-fifth of his 42 years.

He knows what Senators Fulbright and Mansfield think, and he can sharply question their reason for thinking it; he knows the coloration and configuration of American intellectual life, and he deftly separates the sheep from the goats as they are likely to affect the destiny of nations. He talks knowledgeably about teach-ins, and the edge of sadness comes into his voice when he marvels that educated people who enjoy the amenities of civilized life should be so eager to cooperate with the proclaimed enemies of those amenities.

Thanat Khoman is a pragmatist and he is straightforward in a way that is quite unusual in diplomatic circles. Currently he is directing a stream of acid remarks at Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia for being "up to his usual tactic of fabrication" about Thailand.

He tossed off de Gaulle's recent visit to Cambodia with a characteristic jab. "Prince Sihanouk," he said, "seems to have alienated everyone else, so he has to invite back his old master, play up to him, set up a fanfare in order to attract the attention of the world."

This is speaking with tart specificity, which diplomats rarely do. Another Thanat Khoman specificity is that Red China is a "paper dragon" that uses "high-sounding phrases" about "cultural revolution" to cover up tremendous internal troubles. Thanat argues that if Red China has been unable to capture Taiwan or even the tiny island of Quemoy, or bluff the U.S. 7th Fleet out of Formosa Strait, it will hardly go in for larger external adventures. Since "little Thailand" is so unimpressed with Red China's pretensions to power, Thanat Khoman wonders why so many learned Americans run about squeaking with fright.

The verbal pyrotechnics do not keep Thanat Khoman from being an expert technician in the diplomatic field. He dislikes being called an "anti-Communist," for the word has come to have purely negative connotations. He wants to build something substantial in Southeast Asia that will counter communism by its performance. And so, instead of preaching an anti-Communist crusade which might end in an atomic blow-off, Thanat Khoman is spending most of his energies trying to put together a Southeast Asia peace front that would be big enough and strong enough to impress the Communist powers that are guilty of prolonging the fighting in Viet Nam. He thinks Asians should both make and keep their own peace.

The vehicle that Thanat Khoman has been using to change the diplomacy of the Vietnamese war is the three-nation Association of Southeast Asia. This "troika," which consists of Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, is less unwieldy than the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, and it could be more effective.

But Thanat Khoman is having difficulties in his attempts to lure Indonesia into a peace front called into being by ASA. The current Indonesian attitude is that it wants something newer and fresher to take the lead in ending the Vietnamese struggle. Thanat Khoman says he has no objections to this, and is willing to spend the autumn exploring the alternatives.

So the man who has been tabbed as a "rigid" anti-Communist has turned supple. But it is a suppleness of means, not a compromise of ends. Long ago, in Vienna, an Austrian foreign minister told Thanat Khoman that the crowning horror of the police state was that it didn't really need its police to keep people in line. A bureaucracy consisting of 3 per cent of the people could do this by simple control of housing, jobs and the food supply. This insight governs all of Thanat Khoman's thinking. He would hardly sponsor a peace that would let the police state inch forward.

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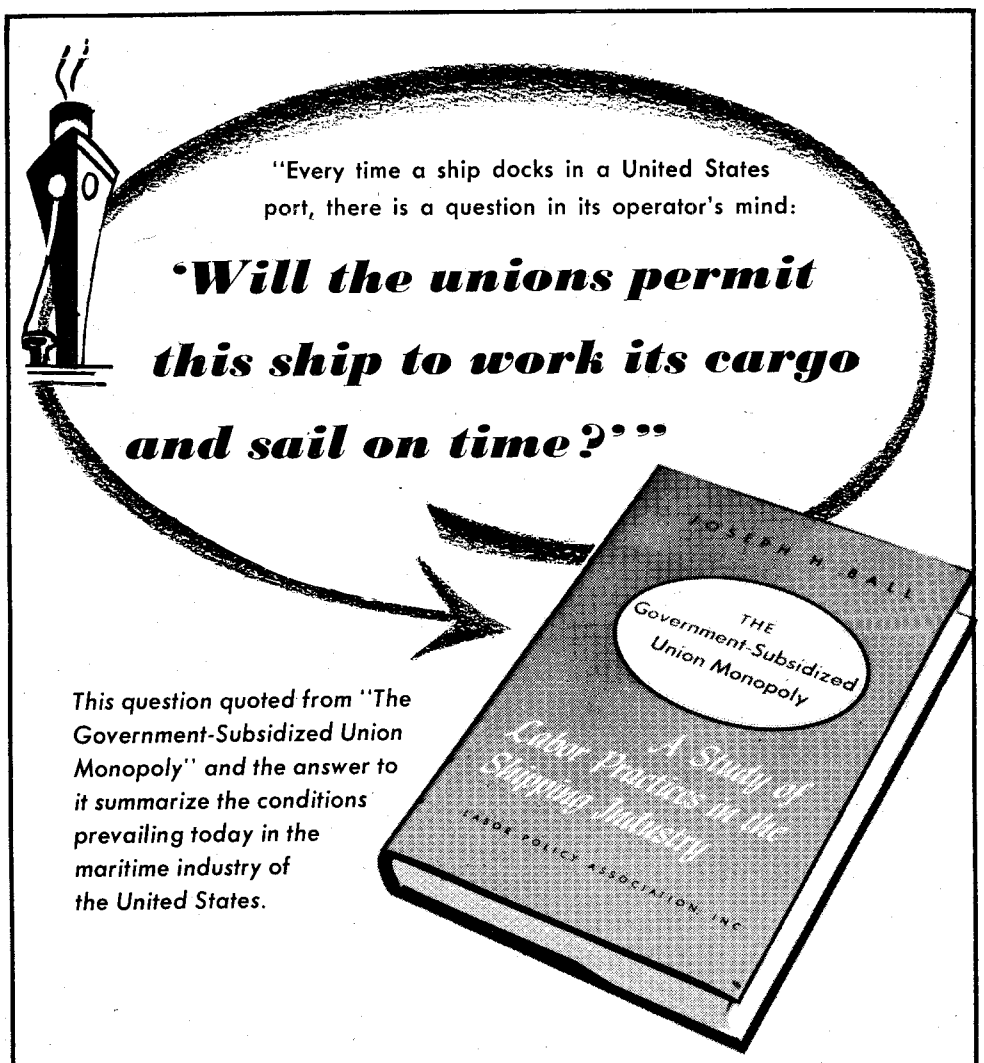
COLUMNIST DREW PEARSON reports that Vice President Humphrey used Air Force planes to fly to his Minnesota lakeside summer retreat every weekend during the airline strike.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Overlooked Side to Viet Nam War

U.S. Has Experienced, Battle-Hardened Army

By JERRY GREENE in the New York Daily *News*

They are coming home from the Viet war now by the tens of thousands. They are lean, mean and seasoned combat veterans, and hardly anybody has noticed them.

They haven't been marching in parades or receiving smash hero welcomes. There is only an occasional small ceremony, when one of them goes to the White House to accept a Medal of Honor.

They are, for the most part, the professionals or long-term volunteers who take their accumulated leave, then slip back into harness without fuss.

These men are a substantial part of the reason why Gen. Earle Wheeler could tell the American Legion convention on September 2: "We have the world's most modern, most powerful military establishment."

Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, couldn't afford to say so for reasons of policy and tact, but the simple facts are that the Viet war is giving the United States the only experienced, battle-hardened armed force of any size that the free world possesses.

Already nearly 100,000 troops have fought in Viet Nam and returned to the United States for reassignment or discharge. The returnees began to reach appreciable numbers last spring and now approach the level of 20,000 a month.

The rotation system of troops sent to South Viet Nam began while the increase in forces was just getting into high gear. And the system fixing a battle zone tour of duty at 12 months—one of the most effective morale boosters ever devised—is providing the units back in this country with an experience level few nations have known in what Administration circles call a time of peace.

About 70 per cent, or 70,000, of the first 100,000 troops to come home have remained in service. It should be a matter of national interest and pride that 10,000 men in Viet Nam volunteered to extend their duty tours in the combat zone.

About 33 per cent of the last 200,000 Army troops sent to Viet Nam were draftees, and it can be expected that fewer of these will elect to continue active military service when their terms expire. Even so, the draftees will have from one to four years of obligated service remaining for duty in a reserve unit, and the influx of young veterans is expected to add a lot of muscle to the reserves.

U.S. military officials wince when the situation in Viet Nam is compared to that during the Spanish civil war when both Russia and Germany gained invaluable experience through open and covert support to the opposing sides. Yet from a practical view, there is similarity.

Gen. William Westmoreland, top U.S. commander in South Viet Nam, who thrives on the steamy climate and the rugged duty, has run through a host of subordinates who put in their allotted year and depart. Both President Johnson and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara have had difficulty trying to persuade Westmoreland to take a few days off from his war.

The price being paid in casualties in Viet Nam is brutal. But there simply isn't any substitute for actual combat in the training of professional military leadership. Unless the Chinese and the Russians develop a softness not yet apparent, the United States is going to have need of such professional leadership for the foreseeable future.

New concepts, new tactics, new equipment, from bombs to boots, are being given the works in Viet Nam. The future composition of the entire Army likely will be affected by an extensive study of the highly successful performance of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), a peacetime experiment thrown almost overnight from parade ground to paddy field.

In North Viet Nam, the airplane and the missile were pitted in combat for the first time, and the results were a rude shock to American and Russian rocketeers alike. The vaunted Russian SAM missiles weren't much good. The Soviets have better models at home, but the American airmen with new electronic devices and tactics quickly solved the penetration problem.

A recent tally showed that the Communist missiles scored just 14 hits on U.S. planes out of a total of 375 launchings, a sorry average indeed.

The ability of the U.S. airmen to evade the missiles brought a fast reappraisal and test of American Nike defenses which were pronounced "satisfactory" despite lingering doubts.

As could be expected, the war has already produced its share of debate and argument within the services as the assorted experts line up behind their own champions.

These things are healthy and normal. What's important is that the United States is forging in the fire of combat a powerful, coordinated team, a massive force which can go anywhere, in a hurry.

And don't think the Russians don't know it. Even the Red Chinese might have an idea.

A wounded paratrooper of the 173rd Airborne Brigade is rushed to safety during a battle near Saigon. The Viet Nam war is providing the United States with an elite cadre of professional military men hardened in combat.

Some Harsh Facts About Profits

By HOWARD KERSHNER

The earnings of 3,862 leading American corporations were 15 per cent higher in 1965 than in 1964. From this many have drawn the erroneous conclusion that a 3.2 per cent increase in wages, as provided by the President's guidelines, is insufficient. It is said that if corporations are earning 15 per cent more, then labor cannot be held down to 3.2 per cent. There is talk that labor should be accorded 6, 8, or even 10 per cent or more. Some awards of that size have already been made. Let us examine the facts.

In 1965 employe compensation for all American corporations averaged six times as much as corporate earnings. A 15 per cent increase in corporate earnings would therefore be equivalent to an increase of only 2.5 per cent in employe compensation.

Stated differently, if the entire amount of the 15 per cent increase in corporate earnings last year were paid out in employe compensation, it would mean a wage increase of only 2.5 per cent. Even the President's late lamented guidelines of a wage increase of 3.2 per cent would require very substantially more than all the increase in corporate earnings. To meet a 10 per cent increase in employe compensation would require an increase in corporate earnings of about 60 per cent.

Excluding the amounts paid to workers in foreign branches, total employe compensation of all American corporations in 1965 amounted to $249 billion. For the same year earnings of all American corporations (excluding earnings of foreign branches) amounted to $41.3 billion.

A 10 per cent increase in employe compensation of these corporations would require $2.49 billion and would wipe out approximately 60 per cent of all corporate earnings for that year.

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Continued from page 9

Riots in Communist China Demolish 'Mellowing' Theory

broadcasts in the streets to popularize the decision to the revolutionary masses."

The immediate results of the purges and the work of the Red Guards are already obvious. They have destroyed what was left of the former Chinese culture and have replaced it with something resembling Orwell's *1984*.

Once the Red Guards took to the streets there was no stopping them. The Red Guard groups vied with each other to show that they were more "revolutionary" than any other. Within such a psychotic society the most bizarre kinds of events were reported in the Chinese press and over the Chinese radio during the latter part of August.

Red Guard Excesses

From the city of Nanchang the following report was received: "The revolutionary workers of the Aangchimengsai drugstore took down its 140-year-old signboard and changed its name to 'Down with Bourgeoisie' drugstore. The Santai bazaar has been changed to 'Work - Peasant - Soldier' bazaar; Yangminglu store to 'Red Guards' store; Chungnan food store to 'East Wind' food store; Hsinhsin photo studio to 'Anti - Revisionism' photo studio; Children's Theatre to 'Red Youth' theatre. The new names with their revolutionary meanings have added luster to Nanchang."

The press from Urumchi read: "the name 'Huntely' watch store was renamed 'Resist U.S. watch store' and the 'Three Star' photo studio was renamed 'Red Star' photo studio."

On August 24 the following broadcast was heard from Chengtu: "The roads in the area were renamed Liberation Road, Road to Justice and Road to New China." The power of the Red Guards then spread to the outlying provinces and the *Inner Mongolia Daily* editorial of August 23 reported that "The revolutionary Red Guard fighters are relentless. With the support of the broad masses of revolutionary people and under the brilliant leadership of the great commander in chief, Chairman Mao, their proletarian revolutionary rebel spirit will certainly win shining victories."

Among these "victories" were the following in Peking, where the Red Guards demanded:

- All taxis be abolished and the cars sent to the villages.
- The sale of goldfish, antiques and foreign goods be prohibited.
- Rich people who keep coffins for their death return them to lumber dealers.
- Certificates of sale of bicycles should be free.
- House owners should transfer their property to the state.
- House rents may not be collected by the owners. Rents should be paid to the state.
- Banks should stop payment of interest on deposits by national capitalists.
- The 5 per cent dividend payment to former owners of enterprises now run jointly by the state and capitalists be abolished.

The frenzy quickly spread throughout the country. Red Guard units demanded that all of the books in the country not reflecting the thinking of Mao Tse-tung be burned and actual book burnings were reported; all traffic police must have red batons; the recordings of such "reactionaries" as Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Shostakovich and Tchaikovsky are to be banned. Sunglasses were placed on the proscribed list and a Mukden candy store was forced to drop the word "happiness" from its name.

According to Japanese reporters in Peking, the Red Guards entered houses, smashed windows and furniture and destroyed jewelry and clothing they considered luxurious. One dispatch from Peking said a patrol of university students broke into a Peking hospital, dragged about 20 doctors and nurses outside and held a "people's court" criticizing their rich way of life, capitalist ideas and high salaries.

The Red Guards renamed the street in front of the Soviet Embassy in Peking to "Street of Struggle Against Revisionism" and one in the diplomatic quarter of the city to "Anti-Imperialism Street"; one in front of the North Vietnamese embassy to "Aid Viet Nam Street"; and Peking's main street to "East is Red Road."

Finally, the Red Guards turned on all of the houses of worship left in Red China. Buddhist temples, dating back hundreds of years, were desecrated and Protestant and Catholic churches were damaged and looted.

The Red Guards attacked old people on the streets and in some cases publicly beat them for holding "old" views. The actions of the guards outraged the outside world and caused protests from many countries.

Finally, even the Red Chinese government came to the conclusion that the Red Guards were going to have to come under more stringent control. At a mass rally August 31 in Peking, Mao Tse-tung met with the Red Guards and placed them under the control of the defense minister, Lin Piao. The Red Guards were praised for their revolutionary fervor and then told to shift their emphasis from beating old people and wrecking stores to weeding out the reactionary elements in Chinese society through propaganda and teaching.

The phenomena of the Red Guards and the promotion of the "great proletarian cultural revolution" have once again proved that Mao Tse-tung is the ultimate leader in Red China today. The events of the past several months have also shown that a shake-up in the internal government has taken place and that Lin Piao, the 59-year-old defense minister, is now being groomed as the heir apparent to Mao.

Liberals Crushed

Lin Piao is best known to Western audiences as the man who published a special article in September 1965 entitled "Long Live the Victory of the People's War," justifying the concepts of Mao Tse-tung on the inevitability of war with the United States. It was an attempt to equate Mao's teachings on guerrilla warfare to a world situation in which the United States was the ultimate enemy but could be defeated through the proper usage of guerrilla tactics.

Lin Piao has long stressed the need for a more thorough Maoist education in the army and in 1965 published the so-called "Five Important Items of Work." This article stressed the need for the army to "creatively and flexibly study and apply the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and, in particular, do the utmost to apply them. Regard the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung as the highest instruction in all aspects of the work of our whole army."

This very approach is now being implemented throughout China and no one is safe from suspicion unless he is constantly armed with a copy of Mao's *Selected Works* under his arm.

The recent purges and gang violence have also shown that the Chinese Communists were fearful that the youth of the country were not revolutionary enough and that the universities needed a thorough cleaning. More Mao and less education seems to be the password in Red China.

The recent events also show that there was more dissatisfaction in the country than previously thought. Reports from Hong Kong state that a number of people have recently committed suicide in China and that pitched battles have taken place between the Red Guards and the "revisionists." All of this again proves that the Communists have not been successful in controlling the yearnings of the people for freedom even though the Red Chinese harbor the most oppressive police state system in the world today.

The fact that leading artists and writers have been purged is a sign that some spirit of artistic "liberalism" exists in Red China and that the Communists are determined to crush it at all costs. The Communists have also used the purges to attempt to steel the people for critical times ahead.

Myth Destroyed

We can expect further purges and attempts to destroy all opposition to Mao Tse-tung in the coming months. The "breakdown" that has taken place in Communist China not only points up the weaknesses of the Communist regime, but gives visible proof that the Chinese Communists are not "mellowing" and seeking a place in the international community of nations.

The latest insanity in Red China should destroy the myth that Communist China is "ready" for membership in the United Nations or that the United States can at present hope for any type of peaceful relations with it. People who are adjudged insane are isolated from the community. Certainly we can ask no less from nations that manifest the same characteristics.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Open Housing

By SEN. JOHN TOWER (R.-Tex.)

T federal government may regulate interstate commerce and anything which affects the flow of such commerce. The federal government may not, however, interfere in purely local transactions. And, if anything is a local transaction, it is the sale or rental of a house. We here in Congress do not have the authority to enact this housing section, no matter what our personal feelings may be on the housing issue. There is a larger issue at stake. It is the issue of federalism versus centralism and of individual freedom. If the federal government can tell a man how to dispose of his local property, then it can tell him if he can obtain local property, and how much he can have, and how he may use it.

Some say today that America must have federal control and a federally ordered society. They say centralized planning must take the place of local initiative and that private and public action must be directed to the end that no one any longer has private cares or wants. They want all desires to be fulfilled by the federal government. I reject such ideas. This country has grown and prospered when least dictated to from Washington. I want all men to share in the benefits of our society, and I want American freedom, too. Instead of acting unconstitutionally, I want Congress to reiterate its faith in Americans to solve their local problems locally. Americans can. They have. And, they will. We do not free one American by federally binding another.

Lost, Strayed, Stolen?

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

It is hard to believe, but at least $1.5-million worth of materials, financed in whole or part by U.S. taxpayers, and destined for India and Pakistan, have disappeared and only part of these cargoes have been recovered. Included in the disappearing act were parts for an atomic reactor being constructed in India by the General Electric Co. These "lost" reactor components weighed no less than 143 tons and when they could not be located General Electric spent another $100,000 to replace them with the replacement cost, of course, charged to the U.S. government's foreign handout program. Then it was discovered that 44 tractors, valued at $1 million, destined for India and supplied by the U.S. government, also did a disappearing act. Meanwhile, a substantial amount of equipment such as industrial chemicals, steel, and precision tools, destined for Pakistan, disappeared while in shipment. The State Department indicates that in some mysterious manner Pakistan and India have been taking turns "appropriating" cargoes weighing scores of tons. In any event, the American taxpayer foots the bill, and—how do you like it?

Senate Votes Wage Hike Bill

Following is the 55-to-38 rollcall vote by which the Senate on September 14 gave President Johnson a major legislative victory by passing the House-approved minimum wage bill raising the minimum wage from $1.25 per hour to $1.40 per hour effective Feb. 1, 1967, and to $1.60 per hour a year later. The bill also adds about 7.7 million employes to those already covered. The measure now goes to the White House.

FOR THE BILL: 55

DEMOCRATS (45): Anderson, Bass, Bayh, Bible, Brewster, Burdick, Byrd (W.Va.), Cannon, Church, Clark, Dodd, Douglas, Gore, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Long (Mo.), Mansfield, McCarthy, McGovern, McIntyre, Metcalf, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Neuberger, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (10): Boggs, Case, Cooper, Fong, Griffin, Javits, Kuchel, Saltonstall, Scott and Smith.

AGAINST THE BILL: 38

DEMOCRATS (15): Byrd (Va.), Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Fulbright, Hill, Holland, Jordan (N.C.), Lausche, McClellan, Robertson, Smathers, Sparkman, Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (23): Aiken, Allott, Bennett, Carlson, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Simpson, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

NOT VOTING: 7

Bamboo Curtain

By REP. ALBERT WATSON (R.-S.C.)

We are receiving daily news dispatches describing the increased activities of young Chinese Red Guards who are committing atrocities against the few remaining Westerners in Red China. The recent expulsion of eight nuns from a Peking convent constituted an offense against humanity. These brave and dedicated women were subjected to abuses that could only result from the actions of barbarians. Not only Catholics but Christian people everywhere should be outraged by this treatment, but it was only after the death of one of the nuns did any nation of the free world lift a finger of protest. And this week the United States was ridiculed by Communist China during peace talks in Warsaw when the Chinese ambassador declared that his nation would never be "hoodwinked" by talk of a Sino-American reconciliation.

Yet, despite the apparent belligerent intentions of Red China, there are those in America who would have us establish diplomatic relations with the so-called People's Republic of China and in addition, admit these hooligans to the United Nations. Most of us are aware of who these supporters of diplomatic recognition are. In fact, we wouldn't have to look much further than the part-time senator from New York. . . .

The Administration is caught in the middle of the question of diplomatic recognition. The President is aware that he must take into consideration the views of Sen. Kennedy, and according to recent polls it should be obvious why. On the other hand the majority of the American people are opposed to recognition. Now is the time for President Johnson to issue a full ultimatum to Red China. That ultimatum should include the possible use of nuclear force to combat overt acts of aggression against our allies in Asia. We must not be bullied by these international gangsters. Unless this Administration is willing to issue a hard-line, no-nonsense declaration opposing Red Chinese aggression, the ultimate consequence in Asia could be catastrophic.

Needed in Congress:

A Minority Watchdog Committee

By REP. THOMAS PELLY (R.-Wash.)

In 1923, at a time when both the Congress and the White House were controlled by the Republicans, the investigation of the Teapot Dome Scandal was turned over to Democratic Sen. Thomas J. Walsh of Montana.

On the same basis, today the English House of Commons has a committee of Public Accounts whose chairman is always a leading member of the minority party. In other words, this "watchdog" function on legislative oversight of the spending of public monies is given over to "the loyal opposition."

Ever since the investigation of Bobby Baker, who was suspected of being a bagman for politicians in high places, the urgent need of a committee has been suggested. It is proposed that this committee consist of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans from the House and Senate and that it would be chaired by one additional member of the minority party—whether Democrat or Republican, whichever one was out of power. The purpose would be to prevent sweeping the dirt under the rug, as many believe was done by the Senate Rules Committee in the Baker case.

In other words, as the saying goes, no political party is apt to find itself guilty. Allegations have been made that this will be the case with Sen. Dodd after his campaign contributions have been investigated.

Meanwhile, it appears quite unlikely that Congress will enact any ethics bill to establish standards for legislators as requested by the President.

It seems to me there are two functions that require nonpartisan scrutiny or objective minority oversight. One of these is the establishment of standards for members of the legislative branch and their employes. The other function would be a continuing investigation of the manner in which the administrative branch of government administers the laws enacted by Congress and spends the money it appropriates.

I believe formal hearings on any misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance would stimulate public demand for remedial action.

The public interest requires dispersal of the powers of government. The strength of our American Constitution is the dividing of powers among three coequal branches. One branch checks the others.

However, this system of checks and balances needs further division when two branches of government are under the domination of the same majority party. What one branch does, the other often justifies. What one says, the other often ratifies. Whereas, a minority party does not object to—in fact enjoys—stepping on the other's toes.

That is why there is a real need for a minority investigating committee as a brake or check on the majority, regardless of which political party controls.

Civil Rights Cloture Vote

Following is the 54-to-42 rollcall first vote by which the Senate on September 14 refused to invoke cloture (shut off debate) on whether or not to bring the House-passed Civil Rights Act of 1966 to the Senate floor. A two-thirds vote of those senators present and voting was needed, so the motion failed by 10 votes. Administration forces planned a second attempt to save the bill on Monday or Tuesday of this week.

FOR CLOTURE: 54

DEMOCRATS (42): Anderson, Bass, Bayh, Brewster, Burdick, Church, Clark, Dodd, Douglas, Gore, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Long (Mo.), Mansfield, McCarthy, McGovern, McIntyre, Metcalf, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Neuberger, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (12): Aiken, Allott, Boggs, Case, Dominick, Fong, Griffin, Javits, Kuchel, Saltonstall, Scott and Smith.

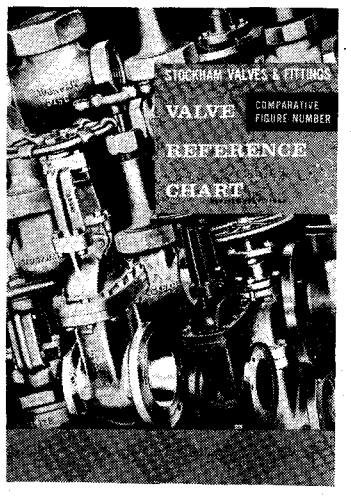
AGAINST CLOTURE: 42

DEMOCRATS (21): Bible, Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W.Va.), Cannon, Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Fulbright, Hill, Holland, Jordan (N.C.), Lausche, Long (La.), McClellan, Robertson, Russell (S.C.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers, Sparkman, Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (21): Bennett, Carlson, Cooper, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Fannin, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Simpson, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

PAIRED FOR CLOTURE: Magnuson, McGee, (Democrats)

PAIRED AGAINST CLOTURE: Hayden (D). Two votes to invoke cloture are required to offset one against.



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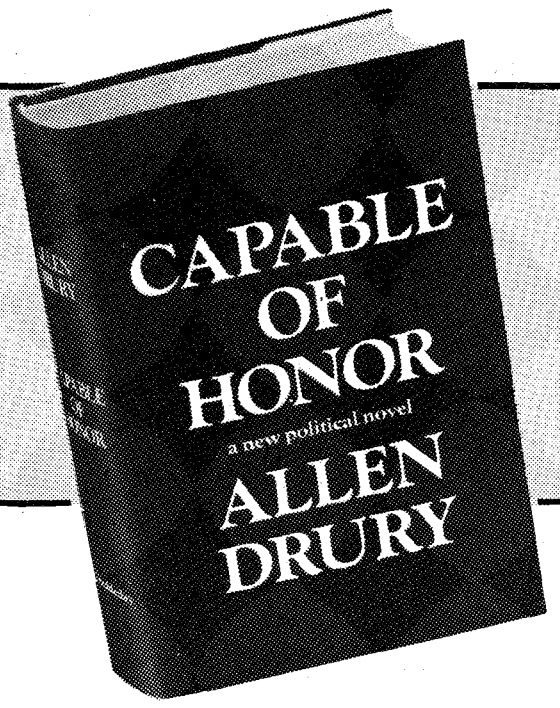

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